

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SATED AT SEVEN.

GARDEN OPERA HOUSE—COLONEL SELLERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WAKES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.

TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cool and fair, or partly cloudy.

Boston has cast an immense gun for New York harbor. Better test it in Boston.

THE SUEZ CANAL has been an expensive luxury to Egypt. Other nations have derived all the benefits and she the bills—seventy-one millions to date.

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of jewelry were stolen in Canal street Saturday night or yesterday morning—while the finest police in the world were asleep.

THE DISAPPEARANCE of a wealthy New Yorker in St. Louis, a Mr. Van Buskirk, is reported, and suspicions of foul play are entertained. A man is safer out of St. Louis than in it.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY annual examinations begin to-day. The graduating class will then be sent on a cruise for two years, at the end of which we may possibly have some ships to which to assign them.

FINLAND IS EXPERIENCING THE EVILS of silver depreciation, and proposes to get out of her difficulties by establishing a gold standard. Her currency is entirely silver, and the fluctuation of the last few years has greatly injured trade and upset values.

THE COTTON CROP in Georgia and Florida is reported to be in good condition, although a little late. The area planted in the former State is larger than heretofore, and in the latter about the same. There is a marked improvement in labor, which is a good omen for the South.

THE DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION of the President of Paraguay and his brother are printed this morning. He was killed in the presence of his family in the most brutal manner, and that unfortunate country is now torn by civil war, the end of which presages ruin and retrogression.

MR. VANDERBILT was warmly welcomed on his return from Europe yesterday by his intimate friends, who went down the bay to meet him. Why he went abroad and what he did while there are still matters of speculation. His trip was, of course, in the interest of his road, and its interests and those of New York are fortunately identical.

THE NUMEROUS BREATHING PLACES in and around New York were well patronized yesterday by those who, in anticipation of warm weather, had made their preparations to get away from the heat and dust of the city. The temperature was delightfully cool, so that all those who went away and those who remained at home—were happy.

JERSEY WILL BE GLAD to know that there are not locusts, but cicadas; that there are fifteen varieties of the animal or insect; that they do not sting, which is a consolation, and that to prevent their return the young shoots of the peach trees must be lopped off. The entomologist Mr. Fuller gave this and other valuable information on the same subject yesterday to a representative of the HERALD.

THE VIEWS OF LEADING MISSOURI POLITICIANS on the political situation will be found in other columns. Colonel Brodhead, to whom General Frank Blair wrote his celebrated letter in 1868 in regard to the South, is frank enough to admit the wisdom and justice of the President's Southern policy. He hits the nail on the head when he says the policy of the future is to "aid up the industries of the country."

THE PULPIT.—Yesterday was what is called "Children's Day" in the Methodist, Universalist and other churches, and was marked by beautiful and interesting ceremonies. Dr. Chapin preached an appropriate sermon on the subject in the Fourth Universalist Church. Mr. Beecher was eloquent on "The Leadership of a Personal Christ." Dr. Hepworth preached a farewell sermon, previous to his departure for Europe, in which he gave a sketch of the history of the Church of the Disciples since its foundation five years ago, and Dr. Deems spoke about the two givers—the world and Christ—at the Church of the Strangers. In the Catholic churches sermons were preached on the gospel of the day, being the parable of the lost sheep. Altogether the tone of the pulpit was vigorous and healthful.

THE WEATHER.—A general rainfall occurred yesterday cast of the Mississippi as the area of low barometer moved northeastward from the lake region to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The heaviest rain fell on the Gulf coast and along the lakes during the morning, and in the afternoon over New York State, the Middle Atlantic coast and in the St. Lawrence Valley. The winds were highest on the Texas and Atlantic coasts, the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley and in the Northwest. The pressure is now lowest over New Brunswick and Lower Canada and in the Northwest, and highest in the Southwestern States. The heat area of 70 degrees embraced the Lower Mississippi Valley and the southern middle districts, including New Jersey and lower New York State. The indications in the Northwest are threatening, but on the eastern side of the United States clearing weather will follow the large rain area now moving into the Atlantic. In New York to-day the weather will be cool and fair, or partly cloudy.

## Politics and Office-Holding.

President Hayes recently wrote about Custom House management a few sentences which have a wide and general application, for they cover the whole civil service, not only of the federal but of the State governments. He wrote:—"It is my wish that the collection of the revenues should be free from partisan control and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed; no useless officer or employee should be retained; no officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties."

These sentiments have our hearty concurrence. The civil service has long been prostituted to partisan purposes all over the country, and the evil has become a danger, because the party in power, no matter which party it may be, is thus permitted to use its staff of office-holders, with all their great influence and powerful organization, to control conventions, to influence public opinion in an illegitimate way, and to make votes for its favorites. No one can claim that this is proper, and last November everybody saw the danger to public peace and to the permanence of our institutions of the continuance of this evil. It is not too much to say that the greater part of the dissatisfaction and trouble in the Southern States for the last four or five years came from the constant interference of the federal office-holders in partisan politics, and the extreme to which this was unblushingly carried was seen nowhere more glaringly than in South Carolina and Louisiana. In the latter State the United States Marshal, by virtue of his office commanding the federal troops in the State at all times and for any purpose, was at the same time chairman of the Republican State Central Committee—surely a most scandalous abuse, which we have no doubt President Hayes would not allow. But, after all, it was only an example of an evil so common that it ceased to be remarked. In the last eight years the republican party organization has fallen almost entirely into the hands of office-holders. We have taken some trouble to get lists of Republican State Central committees in the different States, and print elsewhere those of a few States only, reserving the remainder for another occasion. It will be seen that in these States the party organization is in the hands of influential federal officers; and as we scan these lists we no longer wonder that Secretary Chandler should have unblushingly put himself at the head of the National Committee. He only "crowned the edifice"—and very appropriately.

It appears that among the members of the Republican State Central Committee in Massachusetts are two collectors of ports, one postmaster, one collector of internal revenue and two inspectors in the Boston Custom House. In Maryland we find one collector of customs, three surveyors and deputies, two appraisers, two postmasters, one clerk in the General Post Office at Washington, one United States District Attorney, three internal revenue collectors and deputies, three other officers in the internal revenue service, eight inspectors of customs and two assistant postmasters, members of the State Republican Central Committee. In Georgia we find no less than forty federal office-holders members of the Republican Central Committee; among them postmasters, United States district attorneys, marshals, collectors of internal revenue and collectors of customs; and our correspondent sends us the names of the members of Congressional district committees who also are federal officers. In Tennessee, seven members of the Republican Executive Committee are federal place-holders, one of them being a resident of Washington and an officer in one of the departments there; and the county committees seem to be manned largely also by federal office-holders. In Louisiana our correspondent reports, at present the republican party is disorganized and many of its leaders are out of office; but his letter gives an interesting view of the combination between politics and office-holding.

The evil thus exposed is not of recent date. It is a very old story, and the democratic party is not less blamable than the republican. When the republicans were the minority they complained bitterly of the partisan course of United States Marshal Rynders in this city, and when the democratic party was overthrown in 1860 it had for some years been a close corporation controlled by office-holders, just as the republican party is now. It is evidence that a political party has become effete and incapable of serving the country when its office-holders have thus taken possession of it and manage it not for the country, nor even for the party, but for their own advantage. It is not pretended that an office-holder should not vote, nor even that he should not make his sentiments known in a proper manner, but surely there is an impropriety and a danger in placing the control of important federal bureaus and offices, such as the collectorships and marshals, in the hands of those who control also the party machinery, especially at a time when partisan feeling runs to such extremes as now. Where this is customary it is certain to impart extreme bitterness into political contests, which cease to be struggles for a policy supposed to be advantageous to the country and become mere fights for bread and butter and plunder.

In fact, if we could imagine the federal office-holders entirely and absolutely prevented from taking any share in partisan struggles, and using any influence on either side; if we could imagine them holding their places during good behavior and carelessness of what party came into power, we should see that almost all that now makes our political struggles dangerous to

the country and hateful to the citizens would at once disappear. The hordes of office-seekers would no longer control conventions; the caucus would become a decent and useful institution; candidates would be nominated by the two parties because of their ability and merit; the people would take the place of the office-holders and office-seekers in conventions, and platforms would once more mean something. There would be fewer banners, less excitement, no general stoppage of business during a Presidential campaign, and we should once more hear of policies framed by statesmen and presented to the people by arguments and not in infuriated screams.

The change would be very great; it might even happen that in a time of political calm, and where both candidates were honest and respectable men, people would care very little which was elected. Certainly they would not tear each other's throats about it, and the common sense and best instincts of the people would have an opportunity to tell on the result. We do not expect even President Hayes to bring about such a millennium; but the bitter opposition he is meeting with from people in his own party shows the necessity of a change in the direction we have pointed out. The fight against the President is simply a fight of the disappointed office-seekers. He can have peace and their praise and support at any moment if he will give himself into their hands as General Grant, after a brief struggle, did. We trust he will stand out manfully, for he has the people on his side in any effort he may make to purify the civil service, and especially to remove it from partisan control.

## The War News.

In the statement in our despatches with regard to Serbia we have one of the odd facts of the oddly complicated Oriental trouble. Here is a Power promised a reward—a part of the spoils of war—on condition that she will withhold her hands and abstain from taking any part in the conflict. Commonly enough States are induced to lend a hand by a proffer of territory contingent on victory; but there are not many precedents for a promised aggrandizement made to depend upon not firing a shot or otherwise in any way aiding in the war; but, no doubt, Russia's offer is wise, for she would profit little by any assistance Serbia might render if she became a party to the war, while her case would be greatly imperilled if Serbia's assumption of an active part should alarm Austria. The details of the fighting in the Duga Pass illustrate with what stubborn courage the hardy Montenegrins contest foot by foot the possession of their mountains. If the Servians fought in that way Serbia and Montenegro might alone exhaust the resources of the Ottoman Empire. Apparently the feat of the Russian crossing opposite Rostchuk is intended to try the efficiency of the Ottoman preparations for strengthening their force by accessions from other points. By the discovery of any weak point that may appear in those arrangements the Russians may profit in a day or two.

## Are Love Letters in Peril?

A case of considerable interest, arising under the law to prohibit the transmission of lottery circulars through the mails, was decided by Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court on Saturday. A lottery agent having been arrested for violation of that statute, and held by the United States Commissioner before whom he was taken, his counsel, Judge Dittenhoefer, carried the case to Judge Blatchford's court, on a writ of habeas corpus. In his argument for the release of the prisoner, Judge Dittenhoefer assumed that Congress had no power to exclude from the mails any sealed letter, whatever might be its written or printed contents. The counsel insisted that if Congress could exclude communications concerning lotteries, because it deemed lotteries immoral, it could, at its caprice, exclude any other communications to which it might choose to attach an immoral tendency. He evidently trembled even for the inviolability of love letters, except of the most staid and Quaker-like description, and especially of those of an illicit character. Nay, he feared that letters written in red ink might fall under the ban of so scrupulous a censor as Congress, and be excluded from the mails. Judge Dittenhoefer's ingenious argument did not, however, prevail. Judge Blatchford sustained the Commissioner and remanded the prisoner to the marshal's custody.

Judge Blatchford's opinion is elaborate and exhaustive. The Court holds that the power to establish post offices and post roads gives Congress the right to prescribe what it will carry and what it will not carry along those post roads, and to render its enactments efficient by punishing as an offense any violation of them. As to what shall be excluded is a matter to be decided in the sound discretion of Congress, and it is not for the Court to substitute its discretion for the discretion of Congress. As Congress has declared it to be for the public good that lotteries, whether locally legal or illegal, shall not be allowed to use the mail in the transmission of letters and circulars, and as Congress has the power to exclude matter from the mail, it is not for a court to set itself up as the judge of the expediency or of the degree of necessity for this particular exclusion or any other. The case will, however, be carried to the United States Supreme Court for review and final decision.

## Fourth of July Fireworks.

We hope the city authorities will be firm and resolute in prohibiting the random and miscellaneous burning of combustibles in all the streets of the city on the approaching national anniversary. We do not insist on the barbarism of this kind of noisy display which so disgusts quiet people that thousands go into the country to escape the annoyance. The main objection to this miscellaneous and unregulated burning of combustibles is the great danger to property. Every building on every street is exposed to danger, and it is the imperative duty of the city authorities to put an end to so absurd a practice. There is no very serious objection to pyrotechnic displays if they are properly regulated. They

were uncommonly brilliant in Paris on the birthdays of the late Emperor, but were permitted only in the great public places, like the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees, the Champs de Mars and other large open spaces, and were always under public superintendence. We are quite willing that our city authorities should compromise with the dealers in fireworks and with the popular taste by allowing grand pyrotechnic displays in all the public squares of the city on the evening of the Fourth. We have open spaces enough for accommodating every section of the city—the Battery, City Hall Park, Tompkins square, Union square, Madison square, Gramercy Park and minor places. With the fireworks in trained hands, with a sufficient police force on the ground and with only some half a dozen places requiring special vigilance by the Fire Department, there might be a splendid and gratifying display, unattended with danger. But the unregulated burning of fireworks by careless people in every part of the city is such an unmitigated nuisance and puts property in such needless peril that the authorities will be inexcusable if they tolerate it.

## The Four Per Cent Bonds.

The arrangement concluded on Saturday between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Syndicate is the most interesting and gratifying event in our recent financial history. It attests a high and improving national credit and the confidence felt in it by the keen and calculating association of European and American bankers who compose the Syndicate. The contract is with Messrs. Angust Belmont & Co., on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and associates; Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., for themselves and associates; Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., for themselves and associates. The fact that this combination of great firms, respected throughout the world for financial intelligence and forecasting sagacity, think that our four per cent bonds can be sold at or above par, and are ready to stake their own money on the correctness of their judgment, is a satisfactory proof of the high mark attained by the credit of the United States. This transaction is also eminently satisfactory by reason of its favorable bearing on collateral questions of great public interest.

In the first place, it gives a quietus to the mischievous aspects of the silver question. It demonstrates that whatever may be done by Congress toward the remonetization of silver will not extend so far as to make that metal a medium for paying our national bonds. Of course this is not expressed in the contract, but it is too clearly implied to admit of doubt. The Syndicate has not overlooked the silver agitation and the widespread demand in the West for the restoration of "the old silver dollar." It is certain that they would not have contracted to take the four per cent bonds without a satisfactory guarantee that they will not be paid in silver coin of the present standard. If it be asked how Secretary Sherman could give them such a guarantee the answer is simple. The guarantee lies in the veto power. As our coinage and legal tender laws now stand the bonds cannot be paid in silver, which is a legal tender only for sums not exceeding five dollars. The bonds cannot be paid in silver without new legislation, and President Hayes may be relied on to veto any bill which would strike a blow at the public credit. It is a noteworthy circumstance that a Cabinet meeting was held on Saturday to consider the new contract with the Syndicate. It goes without saying that the understanding between the Secretary and the Syndicate that the bonds are to be paid in gold was clearly stated in the Cabinet meeting. President Hayes' approval of the contract with a knowledge of this understanding commits his honor and the faith of the government. He is bound to veto every bill which would change the character of the bargain or undermine the national credit. To be sure, the government merely contracts to pay the bonds in coin; but all contracts are governed by the law as it exists at the time they are made, which is the meaning of the well-known legal maxim that "the law is a part of the contract." A contract to pay several hundred millions in coin at a time when no coin but gold is a legal tender for sums greater than five dollars is unquestionably a contract to pay gold. We may safely take it for granted that no bill for the remonetization of silver can escape an Executive veto unless it contains an explicit exception of the national bonds.

In the next place, this important transaction has a bearing on the question of specie payments. The salability at par of the four per cent bonds reveals an ample resource for the necessary accumulation of gold. The law providing for resumption declares that, "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for redemption, he is authorized to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870." Without the ability to sell the four per cent bonds at par this would be a doubtful resource, and, without stopping the refunding of the fifties, an impossible resource. The five hundred millions of five per cents were closed out long ago and the proceeds used in refunding. The five per cents are therefore no longer available. The law of 1870 authorized only three hundred millions of the four and a half per cents, of which a considerable proportion has been already sold and devoted to refunding. But the ability to dispose of the four per cents at par renders it practicable to acquire the means of specie redemption without arresting the process of refunding the fifty-two bonds. We congratulate Secretary Sherman and the country on the fact that he has the assured means of resumption in 1879, and that a perverse Congress cannot take them away.

## Imposing on Good Nature.

The Supreme Court had a genuine sensation last Saturday, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's issue of the HERALD. One of the persons under arrest on the charge of implication in the recent large New York Life Insurance forgeries, by name Frederick Elliott, is described as a small, wiry, sharp eyed, resolute and dangerous

looking customer. On Saturday he was taken, in company with another of the party, from the Tombs to the Supreme Court to be present at the last act of a continued habeas corpus proceeding. The performance was not one agreeable to the prisoner, since the Grand Jury having found a true bill against him on the previous day, the said proceeding was to be closed by the dismissal of the writ. Elliott was handcuffed to his larger companion, but in the court room he complained to the kind hearted keeper of the Tombs, by whom he was accompanied, of the inconvenience of the involuntary Siamese connection, and the amiable keeper thereupon set the poor little fellow free from his companion. But when a sympathetic officer allows a prisoner the untrammelled use of his arms and legs in a crowded court room it is at least wise to hold him in the bondage of the official eye, especially when the prisoner is young, eel-like and active and "in" for sixty-four thousand dollars. The Christian Tombsman, ye old Van Tyne, forgot this precaution, and while he was wrapped in earnest conversation with Assistant District Attorney Leary, Mr. Frederick Elliott, himself, in police parlance, a "leery cove," made his salutation to the Judge and took his departure from the court.

Of course Keeper Van Tyne, this time a very poor keeper, could not go on talking with an Assistant District Attorney forever, and when he had finished his conversation he looked around and discovered that he lacked a prisoner. Mr. Frederick Elliott, more powerful than the mighty writ of habeas corpus, had set himself free. The amiable Van Tyne was deserted. As soon as the escape was known the usually orderly court was in an uproar. There was mounting "meag" of the Netherby clan; Forsters, Fenwicks and Musgraves, they rode and they ran, but the agile forger was nowhere to be found.

## Inviolability of National Territory.

The history of the last ten years proves that our government has treated Mexico with remarkable patience and forbearance. We have remonstrated with her unceasingly on her failure to perform duties whose obligation she does not and cannot dispute. While acknowledging that she is bound to protect us against incursions from her side of the Rio Grande, she has replied to our remonstrances by pleading inability. Two years ago Mr. Lafragua, her Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated to Mr. Foster, our Minister, three reasons in extenuation of the non-performance of her duty. We repeat them in the language of Mr. Foster in making his report to Secretary Fish:—"First, troops could not be sent to that quarter without fear of desertion; second, the internal troubles of the country rendered it impossible; and third, in the state of the national Treasury a sufficiently large force could not be maintained on the Rio Grande." To meet this confessed inability Mr. Foster proposed that the Mexican government should give permission to the regular troops of the United States "to follow the raiders across the border when in close pursuit, or, what would be still more efficacious, permission to temporarily occupy certain points on the Mexican side, where the raiders are accustomed to cross the river." Mr. Lafragua did not object to this as an unreasonable proposition, but replied that the Executive had no authority to grant such permission without consent of the Mexican Congress, which it would be imprudent to ask. We have made this recital to show how considerate and scrupulous our government has been in respecting the territorial sovereignty of Mexico. She has no reason to complain if our patience at last becomes exhausted. Our government told her in 1875 what would be the inevitable consequence of persistent neglect to do her duty. "Protection to the citizens of Texas," it said, "must be afforded; if not given by the Mexican government it would come from the United States." She has no reason to complain that we at last convert that warning into fact.

The inviolability of national territory is certainly an important rule of public law; but it is not a rule without exceptions. As Lord Ashburton wrote in 1842 to Mr. Webster:—"But however strong this duty may be it is admitted by all writers, by all jurists, by the occasional practice of all nations, not excepting your own, that a strong, overpowering necessity may arise when this great principle may and must be suspended." John Quincy Adams, in defending General Jackson's incursion into Spanish territory, wrote, in language more vigorous and emphatic:—"There will be no need of citations from printed treatises on international law to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraven in adamant on the common sense of mankind. No writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it. None, of any reputation or authority, ever omitted to state it." But if there was ever a justifiable occasion for applying it it is in the case of a nation which, after many years of urgent remonstrance, harbors a horde of thieves and bandits who plunder and murder our citizens. How much longer do the cavaliers think we ought to stand still and suffer these evils without any prospect of redress by the government whose duty it is to end them?

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Parsons love overloads.  
Mark Twain will summer at Elmira.  
Anthony will be a Trollope in Africa.  
Justice Field has arrived in San Francisco.  
Nast's father used to play in Wallack's orchestra.  
Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt arrived from Europe yesterday.  
The helmet succeeds the shako in the English army.  
Ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland, has gone to Newport.  
Tom Thumb is in California, growing up with the country.  
Colonel Von Unzer, of the Prussian army, has gone to West Point.  
Governor Thomas A. Hendricks arrived at the Fifth Avenue last night.  
Mr. Ross, father of Charley Ross, is in Connecticut with P. T. Barnum.  
Somebody yesterday put fresh yeast in the thermometer and made it rise.  
Private Dailzell continues to send marked papers containing his letters.  
Secretary Thompson is going to reply at leisure to Dr. Weinger's book.  
The English Roman Catholics are in favor of Turkey because they hate Gladstone.  
General Hawley will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Hamilton College this summer.

## THE WAR.

Decisive Victory for the Montenegrins.

THE HISTORIC DUGA PASS.

Five Days of Desperate Fighting.

WORRYING THE TURKS WITH FEINTS.

Banishment of All Poles from Bucharest.

THE DERBY NOTE ANSWERED

Situations of the Contending Armies in Europe and Asia.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 11, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Castelnuovo reports as follows:—"After making his dispositions with great care and seizing several important positions in front of Krystaz and at the immediate entrance of the Duga Pass, Suleiman Pacha advanced with several battalions and mountain artillery to force the defile held by the Montenegrins. There being only one available road, and that leading directly through the Duga Pass, the Turks sought by dint of sheer fighting to seize the bends of the road so as to place their guns in position to support the advance of the head of their column.

FAVORED BY FORTUNE.

"The ground was favorable for this plan of operations for the first two days. The Montenegrins slowly retired before the well deployed Turkish line until the narrowing of the ground and the increasing difficulties of the road forced the Turks to reduce their front. Then the concentrated fire of the Montenegrins, delivered from every rock and gully of the rugged mountain slopes, began to tell with frightful effect on the Turks.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

"Amid a perfect hail storm of bullets the brave Turkish infantry struggled onward, encumbering the road with their dead and wounded at every step. The guns posted before Golia shelled the defile in advance but with little effect, as the Montenegrins were well covered and suffered only when the Turks desperately charged on them amid the rocks and brushwood.

ON THE THIRD DAY.

"The fighting on the third day was almost hand to hand, the combatants firing in each other's faces at a few yards' distance. But, although the Turks gained ground slowly, it was at a terrible cost in men. Their superior numbers enabled them to push up supports to take the place of the slain, and it seemed as if the head of the Turkish column of attack was melting away as before a furnace.

A HOPELESS EFFORT.

"Notwithstanding the stubborn bravery of Suleiman Pacha's troops the fourth day's fighting found them no nearer the key of the pass, and they had already lost nearly three thousand men. Still they endeavored to maintain possession of the ground they had gained at such a fearful cost. But the effort was hopeless. The hardy Montenegrins repulsed every attempt to advance, and it became now only a question of covering the retreat of the exhausted column.

THE RETREAT.

"This was commenced by a furious onslaught on the Montenegrins by the troops furthest in advance, but which was quickly repulsed by a murderous fire. The retreat now became general, and the victorious mountaineers speedily followed the retreating Turks, killing an immense number, and recouping their former positions.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

"In this prolonged and bloody combat, lasting over five days, the Turks have lost over four thousand men and a quantity of arms left on the field. The victorious Montenegrins lost 700 men, and the disproportion in casualties is due wholly to the natural strength of their position and to the necessary exposure of the Turks during the attack and retreat. The failure of the Turks to force the Duga Pass is believed here to insure the capitulation of Niosies within a short time, but it is likely that Suleiman Pacha may again attempt to relieve the town."

TURKS LOSEING HEART.

According to the HERALD correspondent at Castelnuovo, many Moslems in Bosnia are exasperated at the burden imposed upon them by the Turkish war contributions. They express their discontent in the most open manner, and appear to have lost all confidence in the Porte. They are strongly in favor of the incorporation of their native province with Austria, and are not likely to render much more aid to the authorities at Constantinople.

A RUSSIAN FEINT AT ROSTCHUK.

The HERALD correspondent at Rostchuk